

Heinrich	Murphy	Smith
Hickenlooper	Murray	Stabenow
Hirono	Ossoff	Tester
Kaine	Padilla	Van Hollen
Kelly	Peters	Warner
King	Reed	Warnock
Klobuchar	Rosen	Warren
Luján	Sanders	Welch
Manchin	Schatz	Whitehouse
Markey	Schumer	Wyden
Menendez	Shaheen	
Merkley	Sinema	

NAYS—45

Blackburn	Graham	Ricketts
Boozman	Grassley	Risch
Braun	Hagerty	Romney
Britt	Hawley	Rounds
Budd	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Capito	Johnson	Schmitt
Cassidy	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Collins	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Lee	Sullivan
Cotton	Lummis	Thune
Cramer	Marshall	Tillis
Crapo	Moran	Tuberville
Daines	Mullin	Vance
Ernst	Murkowski	Wicker
Fischer	Paul	Young

NOT VOTING—6

Barrasso	Feinstein	Hoeven
Cruz	Fetterman	McConnell

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 49, the nays are 45.

The motion is agreed to.

The majority leader.

AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, almost 20 years to the day since the start of the Iraq war, the U.S. Senate is beginning the bipartisan process of repealing the Iraq AUMF of 2002.

Repealing this AUMF is a necessary step toward putting the final remnants of the Iraq war squarely behind us.

Every year we leave this AUMF on the books is another year a future administration can abuse it. Congress, the rightful dispenser of war powers, cannot allow this to continue.

Repealing the AUMF and the AUMF of 1991, as well, will not hinder our national defense, nor will it hurt the efforts of our troops deployed overseas.

Americans are tired of endless wars in the Middle East. I hope this year, on the 20th anniversary of the start of the Iraq war, both parties in both Chambers will speak with one voice.

And I want to certainly thank Senators Kaine and Young, as well as our chair and ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee, who have done such a good job on this issue, bringing it to where we are today.

I yield the floor.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume legislative session.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the

Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 25, S. 316, a bill to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq.

Charles E. Schumer, Tim Kaine, Robert Menendez, Amy Klobuchar, Ron Wyden, Christopher Murphy, Benjamin L. Cardin, Jack Reed, Mazie Hirono, Jeanne Shaheen, Christopher A. Coons, Richard J. Durbin, Cory A. Booker, Mark R. Warner, Jeff Merkley, Richard Blumenthal, Margaret Wood Hassan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to proceed to S. 316, a bill to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ), and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 68, nays 27, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 61 Leg.]

YEAS—68

Baldwin	Heinrich	Paul
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Peters
Blumenthal	Hirono	Reed
Booker	Hoeven	Rosen
Braun	Johnson	Sanders
Brown	Kaine	Schatz
Budd	Kelly	Schmitt
Cantwell	King	Schumer
Cardin	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Carper	Lee	Sinema
Casey	Luján	Smith
Cassidy	Lummis	Stabenow
Collins	Manchin	Tester
Coons	Markey	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Marshall	Vance
Cramer	Menendez	Warner
Daines	Merkley	Warnock
Duckworth	Moran	Warren
Durbin	Murkowski	Welch
Gillibrand	Murphy	Whitehouse
Grassley	Murray	Wyden
Hassan	Ossoff	Young
Hawley	Padilla	

NAYS—27

Blackburn	Graham	Rounds
Boozman	Hagerty	Rubio
Britt	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Capito	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Mullin	Thune
Crapo	Ricketts	Tillis
Ernst	Risch	Tuberville
Fischer	Romney	Wicker

NOT VOTING—5

Barrasso	Feinstein	McConnell
Cruz	Fetterman	

(Mr. HICKENLOOPER assumed the Chair.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PETERS). On this vote, the yeas are 68, the nays are 27.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

REPEALING THE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE AGAINST IRAQ—Motion to Proceed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion to proceed.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 25, S. 316, a bill to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume executive session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

FALLON SMART RULE

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I rise today to highlight a new rule by the State Department that honors a 15-year-old Portland girl whose life was cut short by a hit-and-run driver in 2016. The girl's name is Fallon Smart, and the man accused of manslaughter in her hit-and-run death was a Saudi national.

Subsequent reporting by my hometown paper, The Oregonian, uncovered that the Saudi national likely fled the country with the assistance of the Saudi Government. The paper's reporting later revealed that this Saudi affront to American justice was not—repeat, was not—an isolated example when its nationals face criminal charges in our country.

Our paper found 17 cases in the United States and Canada of Saudi nationals who fled justice while facing criminal charges. These cases—some go back decades—are not for parking tickets. The charges against these Saudi men include rape, manslaughter, and felony hit-and-run.

In Oregon alone, journalists identified seven cases of Saudi nationals absconding justice. Their crimes included first-degree manslaughter, unlawful firearm possession, intoxicated driving, third-degree felony assault, and multiple sex crimes including sexual abuse, first-degree rape, and numerous counts of first-degree encouraging child sex abuse.

In Montana, two Saudi nationals fled after accusations of sexual assault.

In Ohio, two Saudi nationals fled after being accused of third-degree involuntary manslaughter and beating people with weapons at a college bar.

In Oklahoma, a Saudi national fled after being convicted of first-degree rape.

In Pennsylvania, a Saudi national fled after being accused of attempted rape.

In Utah, a Saudi national fled after being convicted of rape.

In Washington State, three Saudi nationals fled after respective accusations of rape, sexual assault of a child, and beating and stabbing a classmate.

In Wisconsin, a Saudi national fled after being accused of two counts of sexual assault.

In most of these cases, local law enforcement confiscated the passports of the accused criminals and set bail at thresholds the individuals were unlikely to be able to pay themselves. Yet we now know that many of these individuals somehow made bail and quickly received the resources and travel documents necessary to board a plane and leave, only to resurface in Saudi Arabia.

How did they leave the country without a passport?

Based on this evidence, it appears that the Saudi Government was assisting their citizens in evading prosecution in the United States.

I repeatedly pressed Customs and Border Protection, the U.S. Marshals Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the State Department to explain what they knew about this pattern of cases. Despite all my efforts to get some answers, the Trump administration failed to even acknowledge the disturbing pattern or explain what, if anything, was being done to stop it.

That is why, in 2019, I authored and got passed a law to declassify an FBI report on this issue. The FBI report contended that the Saudis were assisting fugitives, and they would not stop whisking away criminals until “the U.S. Government directly addresses this issue with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and ties U.S. cooperation on KSA priorities to ceasing this activity.”

So, in a sentence, you have foreign nationals in our country facing the most serious criminal charges and our supposed Saudi ally helping its citizens flee the American justice system. That is a disgrace, and, in my view, it demanded action.

Once President Biden was sworn in, his administration assured me that American diplomats in Riyadh had raised this issue with Saudi officials at the highest level, but that was just the start. The State Department further pledged to me that it is acting to put in place a new policy named for Fallon Smart that would revoke visas “in cases where a foreign official has provided concerning forms of assistance to foreign nationals in evading prosecution in the United States by absconding from the United States.”

This Fallon Smart rule came after I put a hold on Michael Ratney’s nomination to serve as U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia. I did it to raise the profile of this issue and get commitments from the State Department. I lifted my hold on that nomination, and Mr. Ratney has been confirmed. I want to thank Secretary Blinken for agreeing to take concrete actions that are going to deter other foreign officials from assisting fugitives on American soil.

I plan to watchdog the State Department’s implementation of the new policy to ensure there is real accountability for foreign officials who prevented justice from being carried out in the manslaughter of Fallon Smart and other horrendous crimes across the country.

There is no way to bring Fallon Smart back to her family and no punishment to heal the family’s grief and loss, but today is a good day on the march to justice for Fallon Smart and so many others. The Fallon Smart rule sends a strong message that there is no place in our country for foreign officials who help criminal suspects evade the law, and I am going to continue to bird-dog this, closely watching the administration to make sure it enforces the Fallon Smart rule whenever there is evidence that foreign diplomats are undermining the American justice system.

I promised never to be silent whenever Saudi Arabia tries to cleanse its blood-stained hands in the fight for U.S. justice in the hit-and-run death of Fallon Smart. Her death at the hands of a Saudi national on Hawthorne Boulevard in Southeast Portland—near our home—must never be forgotten, and I can tell you the work to hold the Saudi officials accountable in this case will not ever be forgotten.

Unfortunately, despite all the progress in achieving the Fallon Smart rule, some Federal bureaucrats in this administration continue to defer to the interests of dictators in the Middle East. That callous attitude by Federal immigration officials has had devastating impact at home in Oregon for two people who have done everything right to contribute to their adopted communities.

The names of these two standout Oregonians are Matar Matar and his wife Dr. Amal Alyusuf, and the saga of this couple’s unconscionable wait for asylum has also been detailed by in-depth reporting in *The Oregonian* newspaper.

The couple’s appeal for asylum began more than a decade ago. Matar was the youngest member of Bahrain’s Parliament and had been jailed and tortured for weeks on end by Saudi-led security forces. The couple fled with their children to the United States for refuge and applied in good faith for asylum. More than 10 years later, their case somehow remains “pending” in America.

Our country, of course, has always taken great pride in providing refuge for people fleeing the worst abuses in their native countries. It is a path to freedom that the Wyden family knows more than a little about. My parents fled the Nazis in the thirties for safety in America. I am the proud first-generation son of those refugees, both of whom worked every day to contribute to our country.

As has been well documented in *The Oregonian*, this Bahraini couple is doing the same thing in Oregon as my parents and uncoupled millions of immigrants have done for centuries here; namely, this couple is making every available effort, while raising their three children, to make their new communities even better places to live and work. Matar works for the Willamette Dental Group in Portland, and Dr. Alyusuf provides essential healthcare

in rural Oregon, practicing as a physician in Douglas County.

Yet my office has run into a bureaucratic morass again and again from unresponsive immigration officials closing their eyes and ears to all the evidence of how this exemplary Oregon family is owed better. So just as I pledged to seek justice for Fallon Smart and to make sure this administration follows the Fallon Smart rule, I am, today, putting this administration on notice that I will be just as dogged in pursuing a just solution for this Bahraini family.

Simply put, this family should not have to endure this brutal limbo of more than 10 years waiting to know that it can continue contributing to a better Oregon, free of fear from deportation at a moment’s notice. And I intend to be relentless in helping this family, as we did with Fallon Smart, achieve the security and justice that they so deserve.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

SEMICONDUCTORS

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, over the past few decades, the United States has experienced a steady drop in domestic semiconductor manufacturing. Now, I guess we all might be forgiven for not being experts in what advanced microcircuits are all about, but the truth is these microcircuits, or semiconductors, are part of our everyday lives in ways that perhaps we don’t fully appreciate. Everything from your smartphone to the most advanced weapons that we are providing to Ukraine to defeat Russian aggression, to the Joint Strike Fighter, the F-35—all of these require a large number of these mini-circuit processors, or semiconductors.

Well, over these last few decades, we have gone from producing 37 percent of the world’s chips in 1990 to just 12 percent today. In other words, we are more dependent than ever on supply chains of semiconductors in order to keep our economy going and to defend ourselves from a national security perspective.

This, obviously, is a concerning trend, and one of the things we have learned about during COVID is this idea of globalization, that just because somebody can make something cheaper—in China, let’s say—than in the United States, that that answered all the questions, that that checked all the boxes.

Well, you might say the same thing about Europe’s dependency on Russian oil and gas when, once Mr. Putin decided to invade Ukraine, they realized they were the captive of the Russian Federation when it came to their basic energy needs. Well, the same thing is happening in other places, including semiconductors.

Thirty years ago, China manufactured none of the world’s chips, but today it commands nearly a quarter of the global market. And just off the